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10/713,267	11/17/2003	Sung-Jin Gu	Q77389	1478

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SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
SUITE 800
WASHINGTON, DC 20037

EXAMINER

SHAPIRO, LEONID

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2629

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/713,267	Applicant(s) GU, SUNG-JIN	
	Examiner Leonid Shapiro	Art Unit 2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 and 18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 17 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1,7,13,18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Choi (Pub. No.: US 2003/0076332 A1) in view of Klein (US Patent No. 6,401,209 B1).

As to claim 1, Choi teaches an image displayer having a function of automatically eliminating an afterimage (See paragraph 0002), the image displayer comprising:

a signal processing unit for processing signals and outputting video signals to a display (See Fig. 1, items 101,105, paragraphs 0028-0029, 0035);

a still picture corresponding to video signals of an identical pattern outputted from the signal processing unit is displayed on the display beyond a pre-set time (See Fig. 2, items 206-207, paragraph 0050); and

a control unit for controlling the signal processing unit (See Fig. 1, items 101-105, paragraph 0035) to display an afterimage-eliminating picture on the display eliminating the afterimage caused due to the still picture (See Fig. 2, item 207, paragraph 0050).

Choi does not disclose a detecting sensor for detecting whether there exists a user within a predetermined range from the display.

Klein teaches a detecting sensor for detecting whether there exists a user within a predetermined range from the display (See Fig. 2, item 100, Col. 3, Lines 23-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Klein into Choi system in order to automatically switch computer to different mode when a computer user leaves the proximity of computer (See Col. 2, Lines 32-35).

As to claims 4-5,10-11 Choi teaches a still picture detecting portion sequentially comparing the video signals outputted from the signal processing unit by each frame, thereby detecting the still picture in which identical video signals are inputted beyond the pre-set time (See Fig. 2, item 206, paragraph 0050);

a controller outputting a command to eliminate the afterimage occurring due to the still picture when the still picture is detected (See Fig. 1, item 104, paragraph 0034) and Klein teaches the user non-presence signal is inputted from the detecting sensor (See Fig. 2, item 100, Col. 3, Lines 23-35); and

an afterimage-eliminating picture storage portion generating and outputting to the signal processing unit a signal corresponding to the command that is inputted from the controller to eliminate the afterimage (See Fig. 2, items 206-207, paragraph 0050).

As to claim 6, Choi teaches input unit that allows a user to select whether to perform the afterimage-eliminating function (See Fig. 1, items 104, EXTERNAL INPUT SIGNAL, paragraphs 0034, 0042).

As to claim 7, Choi teaches an image displayer (See paragraph 0002) comprising:

a display (See Fig. 1, item 106);

a processor for processing signals to be displayed on the display (See Fig. 1, items 101,105, paragraphs 0028-0029, 0035);

a still picture is output from the signal processor and displayed on the display beyond a pre-set time (See Fig. 2, items 206-207, paragraph 0050); and

a controller unit for controlling the processor (See Fig. 1, items 101-105, paragraph 0035) to display an afterimage-eliminating picture on the display eliminating the afterimage caused due to the still picture (See Fig. 2, item 207, paragraph 0050).

Choi does not disclose a sensor for detecting a presence or non-presence of a user within a predetermined range from the display.

Klein teaches a sensor for detecting a presence or non-presence of a user within a predetermined range from the display (See Fig. 2, item 100, Col. 3, Lines 23-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Klein into Choi system in order to automatically switch computer to different mode when a computer user leaves the proximity of computer (See Col. 2, Lines 32-35).

As to claim 8, Choi teaches a second processor for outputting an indicating signal to the processor, wherein the indicating signal indicates that the afterimage-eliminating picture is being displayed on the display (See Fig. 1, items 104-106, paragraphs 0037-0042).

As to claim 13, Choi teaches an afterimage-eliminating method of an image displayer having a function of automatically eliminating an afterimage (See paragraph 0002), the image displayer comprising:

processing signals inputted from an external device and outputting video signals to a display (See Fig. 1, items 101,105, paragraphs 0028-0029, 0035);

sequentially comparing the video signals as outputted by each frame, thereby detecting a still picture in which identical video signals are inputted beyond a pre-set time when the still picture is detected in the still image detecting step (See Fig. 2, items 206-207, paragraph 0050); and

displaying on the display an afterimage-eliminating picture on the display eliminating the afterimage caused due to the still picture (See Fig. 2, item 207, paragraph 0050).

Choi does not disclose a detecting sensor for detecting whether there exists a user within a predetermined range from the display.

Klein teaches a detecting sensor for detecting whether there exists a user within a predetermined range from the display (See Fig. 2, item 100, Col. 3, Lines 23-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Klein into Choi system in order to automatically switch computer to different mode when a computer user leaves the proximity of computer (See Col. 2, Lines 32-35).

As to claims 2, 14, Choi teaches to output a pre-set On-screen Display (OSD) signal indicating that the afterimage-eliminating picture is being displayed on the display

when the afterimage-eliminating picture is displayed on the display (See Fig. 2, item 207, paragraph 0050).

As to claim 16, Klein teaches that there exists a user within predetermined range (See Fig. 2, item 100, Col. 3, Lines 23-35).

As to claim 18, Choi teaches an afterimage-eliminating method of an image displayer (See paragraph 0002) comprising:

processing input signals to be displayed on a display (See Fig. 1, items 101,105, paragraphs 0028-0029, 0035);

sequentially comparing the input, detecting a still picture when the respective, sequentially compared input signals are identical beyond a pre-set time period (See Fig. 2, items 206-207, paragraph 0050); and

displaying on the display an afterimage-eliminating picture for eliminating the afterimage due to the still picture (See Fig. 2, item 207, paragraph 0050).

Choi does not disclose whether a user within a predetermined range from the display.

Klein teaches detecting whether a user within a predetermined range from the display (See Fig. 2, item 100, Col. 3, Lines 23-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Klein into Choi system in order to automatically switch computer to different mode when a computer user leaves the proximity of computer (See Col. 2, Lines 32-35).

2. Claims 3,9,12,15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Choi and Klein as applied to claims 1,7,13 above, and further in view of Matsuda (JP 07-295531).

Choi and Klein do not disclose the steps of outputting a pre-set audio signal to output a voice message from an audio emitter indicating that the afterimage-eliminating picture is being displayed when the afterimage-eliminating picture is displayed on the display.

Matsuda teaches the steps of outputting a pre-set audio signal to output a voice message from an audio emitter indicating that the afterimage-eliminating picture is being displayed when the afterimage-eliminating picture is displayed on the display (See Constitution).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Matsuda into Klein and Choi system in order to prevent sticking (See Purpose in the Matsuda reference).

Allowable Subject Matter

3. Claim 17 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

4. Relative to claim 17 the major difference between the teaching of the prior art of record (Choi and Klein) and the instant invention is that step of selecting, by the user,

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to perform or not perform the afterimage-eliminating function.

Telephone Inquire

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 571-272-7683. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe can be reached on 571-272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

LS
06.16.06



**RICHARD HJERPE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600**